

B.C. STUDIES



UCC

SSc. 7449

TRANSCRIPT

Norman Penner Interviewing William Pritchard in Vancouver on August 2, 1973. The main purpose of the interview was to learn about the role played by Pritchard as Reeve of Burnaby in the 1930's. As the afternoon wore on the two men returned to talk of the Winnipeg Strike.

This transcript is not exact. Though abbreviated, it should be possible for students to decide whether or not the accompanying tape is useful in their research. It should also be possible to locate passages of particular interest on the tape.

Norman Penner Interviewing William Pritchard

Side One SSc 7449 Aug. 2/73

- 000 The interviewer would like to talk mainly about the 30's, but before that would like to know about Mr. P's political activities from the time he left Stony Mt. Penitentiary to the 30's. Was he actively engaged in politics?
- 006 "Not much ... I was recuperating ... yes, from jail, you know". He ran in two federal elections. In Nanaimo-Cowichan in '21 as a Socialist (none were elected) and in '25 (?) in New Westminster and lost again. This period in his life was not that important to him.
- 036 The normal activities of the Socialist Party in those days, between running candidates in elections for propaganda purposes was issuing periodicals and holding meetings. After his campaigns Mr. P. had to rest up. He'd come out of the "Winnipeg business" weakened physically. His deafness is a part of it.
- 043 Interviewer explains he's asking about the period before the 30's as he's interested to know at what point the Socialist Party of Canada (SPC) decided to join the new CCF party.
- 047 It didn't. Individual members joined the CCF. The SPC dissipated over the split. Some of them were wanting to take 21 points from Moscow and adopt them". Mr. P insists he was not a foundation member of the CCF - he came to it later. He was not the first President of the B.C. C.C.F. Assoc.
- 052
- 059 There was a group organized with Mrs. Steves, a Prof. of Horticulture at UBC and others (not including Wallace Lefoe). Clubs were being formed all over the place. So these people organized a Reconstruction party and made Mr. P chairman. They had a convention in Stanley Park. Then they decided to form a CCF club. "When they decided to join the CCF they ceased to be what they were originally and became CCF clubs in the constituencies in which they lived." Thus the Reconstruction Party died out.
- 079 Mr. P. was at the first Regina convention of the CCF and thinks perhaps he wrote a preamble for the Regina Manifesto. He remembers the convention but not as vividly as the Winnipeg strike, which the interviewer finds strange as the strike was longer ago.
- 083
- 091 Regina Manifesto was the foundation program of the CCF and was socialist in content. Mr. P agrees. How much was due to the socialists who attended the convention? Quite a few did, from B.C. and Mr. P thinks that did affect it.
- 103 He considers the CCF was socialist (in the broad sense) at that time.

- 111 He wasn't a member of the CCF when he became reeve of Burnaby, as that was in '33 and he was out in '32.
- 117 He had a house on Capital Hill. Friendly with neighbours. Went to a ratepayer's meeting, asked some questions. His friends asked him to run for council. After two years he gave in. Won by 13 votes.
- 133 Was accused by his opponent of wanting the money - 25\$ a month! Douglas road connected to Vancouver, but none of the N. Bby. roads came far enough south to connect to it. Sperling Ave. was cut through the bush. N. Burnaby people had had a hard time getting to the Hall to pay taxes. Now they could pay them in banks, and a branch of the Hall was opened in the North.
- 149
- 153 Mr. P was the first N. Burnaby man to be Reeve. He got support from neighbours, interested people.
- 158 Burnaby then was "what I'd call a dormitory for New Westminster and Vancouver". They worked in the town - loggers fishermen and miners. All taxpayers.
- 169 He had friends in gas stations and barbershops who spread the good word about him. He needed no money.
- 175 fixed up proper water mains and fire plugs in Burnaby using guile to get his motions passed as he faced prejudiced opposition in council.
- 212 However he failed to get Hastings St. widened.
- 220 They were to "provide relief out of the tax payer's money that wasn't being paid in order that the tax payers wouldn't die of Starvation".
- 228 MacKenzie King denied there was unemployment in Canada.
- 231 Bennett promised to cure it in three months. Mr. P attended a meeting of mayors, Reeves and MPs of the Western Provinces at Calgary. (relates a story). He was president of the B.C. municipal Union.
- 263 Federal, Provincial and Municipal would take equal responsibility for relief.
- 267 floated bonds for money (municipality) for water, roads, sewers
- 274 The Municipality had all the overhead, and had to make out reports in triplicate. At the end of the first scheme they waited for payment. Victoria required quintuplicate reports.
- 291 sewer workers were paid 25¢ more a day than surface workers.
- 300 Victoria never paid up. Mr. P paid the workers out of council's sinking fund

313 A citizen's group went door to door collecting to take Mr. P to court.
325 He pleaded guilty. The judge deemed he'd saved Burnaby from revolution,
suspended the trial and requested Victoria to legalize Mr. P's action.
344 at Victoria (relates a story about a pious cabinet minister)
364 Sen. Gideon Robertson came down. He stopped the relief in Burnaby.
369 Mr. P went home, held a meeting in a Veteran's hall and declared relief
would continue.
377 Robertson's charge - that Mr. P was paying over relief rates with the
25¢ extra the sewer workers got. Mr P said it was in the peacefully
negotiated contract. Was he to break it? Another charge. He paid too
much for trucks. However, it worked out to less as Mr. P hired truck,
driver, oil and gas for the one price.
410 Judge Gregory's request wasn't carried out as it was made conditional on
Mr. P paying his opponent's court costs. He said ... "Please go to Hell"
425 Commissioner was brought in by Mr. P instructing the treasurer to turn
down the coupon holder on a Burnaby Bond. It was for \$25.
430 Houses were taken in default of payment, but the municipality got them on
auction and did not force the families out.
445 Mr. P was not reeve at time of the "On to Ottawa" trek.
450 In '32 he went to the Winnipeg Dominion Municipal Convention. His speech
was aired live.
454 gives his view of the depression, and his proposals
459
480 He met Bob Russell and they went to visit Andrews.
486 AJ Andrews - crown prosecutor at the Winnipeg trial
490 Bob Russell- a strike leader. Secretary of the Winnipeg street railwaymen's
Union. He and Andrews were negotiating for bakery workers.
496 Mr. P relates the story of how they met, what they said
525 relates another story - of the trial
559 Burnaby still had got no funds when the commissioner took over.
565 commissionships went into effect all over B.C.

568 Mr. P stepped out in '32. The Gov't. wanted him to stay in, but he refused without the funds. So by defaulting on a bond he forced the commissionership.

588 He lived in Burnaby 'til '38. He had money owing to him - he used it to pay his taxes.

598 He was still chairman of the union of B.C. municipalities, but the next meeting he went to as a guest, and was presented a case of pipes.

607 This three year period as Reeve was his only practical experience in politics. The rest was "just having a good time going after the other fellow".

613 relates a story of his political style in 1916

654 1916. That was the election people voted for ladies and against booze provincially.

663 Mr. P wasn't religious then. But he'd been brought up "Plymouth Brethren of the strictest". However he and his friends had other interests, other things to talk about besides religion.

689 He worked on the organization of the postal workers in Vancouver. Behind the scenes

719 other unions he organized: the international timber workers in Vancouver Part of the AF of L. Now it's probably the IWA. It was done along an Industrial line. He left the mill when it closed down, and went to the waterfront. There was already a union there.

750 In the Spring of '21 he returned from Winnipeg to the Waterfront and the strike of '22. Coming from jail he was a target for the employers.

764 The Longshoremen's union sprang up in 1912

771 Mr. P was barred from the waterfront and out of the union. He was black-listed.

780 After Reeve what did Mr. P do?

787 He was in the Reconstruction Society for a short time - it changed to a CCF club - many of which were growing without organization.

790 This was different from the Constructionists of '36

806 Joined the CCF. Thought it would go somewhere and do something. He was mistaken.

812 Mr. P was never president of the B.C. CCF clubs but of the short lived
Reconstruction Society made up of "teachers, professors and what not".

824 He ran in the '33 provincial election - deliberately in Pt. Grey where
he wouldn't be elected.

831 Interviewer quotes the Sun "Sept. 2 '34. CCF Reelect W.A. Pritchard"
Mr. P has no faith in the accuracy of newspapers. There were three -
the World, The Sun, The Province, when he was a member of the Trades &
Union's Congress, and all three were down on them.

847 He was never president tho' he may have filled in as chairman. He was
never officially elected.

857 "The labour movement suffers from leadership" his views on leaders and
democracy.

867 He joined the CCF. Was at the Regina Convention. Was not on the CCF
executive in B.C. Ran as a CCF candidate.

888 Interviewer quotes the Province "April 27 1937. New Party names Price
and Pritchard. Rowdyism at Connell meeting. B.C. Constructives urge
Consolidation of B.C. Debt". Mr. P not too anxious to talk about how
Mr. Connell was also a helpful man - gave practical help to people

952 Connell was not expelled - he resigned. Formed the Constructives which
only lasted a while - it was more a gesture.

970 So Mr. P left the CCF "And then something happened that completely
altered my life".

974 relates story of a man who keeps hounding him for information, asking
why he joined the CCF. He tells his answer.

020 Mr. P knew Wallace LeFeaux
relates story of a meeting in 1911. Mr. LeFeaux was lecturing on gold.

052 tells of another old man who'd lived in S. Burnaby, and of his funeral
where he met other old people he recognized even after so many years.

101 Eg. Charles Young who'd been at the '21 meeting in Esquimalt

127 and Dan Holliday

143 Mr. P knew LeFeaux at Winnipeg. He was a lawyer's helper then. Made a
speech and Andrews told the court whereupon Lefeaux was threatened that
his career would be thwarted, through the B.C. Bar. Lefoe worked with
MacMurray, and stayed on in Winnipeg to help him. He was a member of the
SPC and secretary of the Winnipeg Defense Committee

166 He took a trip to Russia. Wrote a brochure - Winnipeg Moscow and London - a study in Bolshevism. Went with Truman to take the case to the Privy Council.

175 Mr. P relates a story of Birkenhead (who shipped military men and goods into Ulster).

214 LeFeaux was a member of the SPC in BC He joined in Revelstoke in 1903.

221 Mr. P starts relating stories of another interesting old friend who claimed to have introduced Lefoe to the movement. He was then editor of a labour paper. More interesting bits of information are related, about his (William J. Bennet's) worth and character.

287 told LeFeaux has been called "Canada's Greatest Marxist". Mr. P doesn't like labels.

303 relates more stories about more friends. He remembers these old timers.

347 relates a humorous story about LeFeaux father's office in Revelstoke. Talks about an interesting old Scots character who worked there. LeFeaux was alderman in Aldergrove.

416 break for rest

421 A plan for towns and municipalities and perhaps. Provincial governments to turn in bonds and issue new ones. The result would be levelling and thus the more wealthy places could aid the poorer.

469 In the hierarchy of municipal Provincial and Federal Governments municipal are the most important

494 Politicians don't see what they don't want to

516 END

522 As Reeve Mr. P and others got a balance sheet all laid out with what they had and what they proposed to do with it (counting on what would come from the provincial government) Took it to the Royal Bank on Hastings and Granville. The banker O.K.'d it. The government wouldn't.

Not on tape side one "I could say they didn't like me and there were those that wanted my scalp - and baby, without trying to be boastful, what they got was what was under it! And I'd give it to them yet but they're not around to listen".

August 2, 1973

PENNER - PRITCHARD

- 000 Some association wanted Pritchard to talk on the trial. He said only if he were invited by the Trades and Labour Council - he didn't want to get mixed up with any other lawyers for a while.
- 003 The Dr. told Pritchard he could go home, but to go slowly - take the journey in two weeks. A sickness had gone through the jail and everyone got it, including Pritchard. He was then preparing the second performance of "Pinafore" in the jail. The man in charge of the Winnipeg Operatic Company came to the jail and conducted "Pinafore". This in 1920.
- 020 Pritchard can't remember the next two weeks - he was unconscious.
- 025 Press praised the opera
- 028 Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, and 'Big Bill' Eady, the prohibition man, came to see it. Pritchard parodied them. Quotes from "Pinafore", describing how they did the opera.
- 048 Describes how they set up the stage.
- 058 Only service Pritchard went to was Catholic - he was invited. George Armstrong was back in jail.
- 064 Armstrong built an extension to the stage - later they got velvet curtains - paid for by money from lawyers visiting their clients.
- 080 Governor believed in the honour system. Pritchard could handle him. His wife was pleased by Pritchard's raising the tone of the concerts put on by the prisoners - he got the Labour Church Choir to come in once a month, and once the Winnipeg Symphony. They smuggled tobacco in the instruments.
- 099 Relates other stories of pranks they pulled.
- 112 His reception on return to Vancouver. He was still sick then. A gang got on the train at Pt. Moody to greet him and at the Depot the station was full, the streets crowded. A Marshall of the "Returned Soldiers", Sullivan, greeted him on horseback.
- 121 Greater reception than the Prince of Wales had had a week before "That Troubled Point Grey".
- 125 His daughter had been staying with friends in Vancouver, one is now in Coquitlam, in the J. Christmas home on Austin Road. This friend had her on his shoulders to meet Pritchard.
- 129 She was four years old then, in 1921.
- 131 Pritchard's wife was with him then, with the two boys.

- 134 Pritchard went and stayed at his father's place. There was a parade on the Sunday morning. Pritchard watched from a doorway.
- 139 There was a meeting where the bus depot now is, to welcome him back.
- 142 Stayed at Moose Jaw with friends and at Banff where he tried the hot pools, on the way back.
- 145 He had a running at the ear for 6 months.
- 154 Other people from the state trial were in different jails. Russel was in Stony Mt. They were all sent out to a farm, and worked hard and well - Pritchard repaired the Governor's house which leaked. They dug post holes, got out stumps, etc. He describes house and what they did.
178. They often discussed amongst themselves. Murray came down once and was surprised to see the posts in so straight. Pritchard said it wasn't surprising, that was an easy job. And the intricacies of a radiator are not wonderful either. What's wonderful is that a boy, an apprentice, would know how to do them. Pritchard accused the people of having "indoor minds", minds closed to the outside world.
- 205 Pritchard's wife was living in Winnipeg during the trial, and stayed in Winnipeg during his imprisonment. She left the girl in Vancouver and brought the two boys.
- 213 One officer gave testimony that he was told to search places for anything to do with the Winnipeg Trades Council, Labour News, Labour Church, O.B.U. Socialist Party, Social Democratic Party. Pritchard's house was searched, and "everything that looked like a book" was taken including 2 record catalogues and a couple of bibles.
- 238 He can't remember how many books he had, but at today's prices they'd be thousands of dollars. He never got them back, tho' Armstrong did his. He tried to get them back, thinks perhaps they were burned.
- 248 He asked the judge for books in jail, and the ones sent him were the ones used against him on the trial - Marx etc.
- 256 Pritchard taught school in the jail - whatever they wanted to learn. Describes some of the people he taught and what he taught them. He taught an old Italian to write.
- 279 Governor got remarried - the new wife became matron. She was interested in the prisoners' concerts. Pritchard got a singer from the outside (The Labour Church Choir) and some of the guards for his shows.
- 299 When Queen, Armstrong and Ivens were elected to Provincial legislature, Pritchard and a few others were on the jail farm. They were given a recess in the dining room, all to themselves. One prisoner ran off (panicking a guard) but returned with 2 partridges (out of season) that the cook cooked for Pritchard and his friends. Everyone could smell it. Pritchard didn't like being treated specially that way.

- 321 Queen, Armstrong and Ivens were out by the time the legislature opened.
- 331 They all agreed on the problems of workers in Winnipeg, tho' disagreed on fine points.
- 335 Relates story of what they said they'd do as soon as they got out. Ivens would go to the legislature, Pritchard go get a breakfast of ham and eggs.
- 351 Pritchard spoke at Transcona once. Describes the music there.
- 376 Talks of a friend of his, who could sing well. They had great times together.
- 391 Break - tail ends of remarks .
- 394 Clifford Sifton was the last man in Government who could appoint a judge - he appointed judge Metcalfe.
- 408 Sifton was in Toronto or London. He was owner of the Free Press. He bought the Winnipeg Free Press from a conservative politician and brought Defoe from Montreal (where he was a reporter on the Montreal Star) to be editor. Sifton was then a member of the Laurier Government.
- 424 Defoe took an anti-strike position. Recall statement Pritchard made of him at that time.
- 434 - Food talk - inaudible
- 441 Penner speaks - there was a demonstration the following Saturday, June 21st in support of the strike by retired veterans. They marched down Main Street, Winnipeg, to protest the arrests of strikers, and sent a delegate to Sen. Gideon Robertson (who was in the Royal Alexandra Hotel). They were fired on by R.C.M.P. and broken up. 1 dead, 30 wounded, many arrested. Next day the strike bulletin was banned - acting editor, Fred Dixon, arrested. Woodsworth took over, he was arrested. June 25 the Strike Committee met and decided the Govt. wouldn't allow settlement of the strike, so they called it off.
- 463 All the people were still on strike then - None had returned.
- 467 Minimal services maintained - delivery of milk- water supply. Workers wore a card "authorized by the Strike Committee". Telephones, street-cars, newspapers were off. A cry of "no freedom of speech" was raised so newspaper workers resumed work. False stories were then spread in the newspapers.
- 481 Citizens' Committee and Government and newspapers said the strike was a Bolshevik plot to overthrow the government and set up a Soviet government as in 1917 Russia. People in Winnipeg didn't buy this, but the men were tried for "seditious conspiracy" to try to overthrow the lawful government of Canada. The strike committee of the Trades and Labour Council was made of liberals, conservatives, socialists. It was really just a struggle for the rights of collective bargaining.

- 499 Communist Party was not formed 'til 1921.
There were two socialist parties that called themselves Marxist.
The Socialist Party of Canada that Pritchard, Russel, John and
Armstrong belonged to.
The Social Democratic Party that Queen and Heaps belonged to.
The Dominion Labour Party - not socialist, that Fred Dixon belonged to.
The Independent Labour Party. And then there were trade unionists
who belonged to both the Liberal and Conservative Parties.
- 517 Marxist-Communist literature was used as evidence in the trial. These
were not rare documents. The publisher was in Chicago - the North
American publisher of Marx and Engels' work. Quite a bit was
published and freely available all over North America.
- 532 A year before the strike, the Chief Censor (set up by an order-in-
council by the government during the war) banned communist literature.
(He had the power to ban all literature from outside the country).
- 540 They tried to prove the communist manifesto was the blueprint for
overthrowing the government.
Colonel Chambers (censor) was stupid. The language of the order-in-
council was unclear. Origin of Species, Gilbert and Sullivan's plays,
Herbert Spencer, got banned in Canada.
- 571 The strike has had a longlasting effect on Municipal, Federal and Pro-
vincial elections in Manitoba. In 1969 the N.D.P. Schreyer government
won 17 of its' 27 seats in Winnipeg. Since 1919 Winnipeg has been
half labour in every election. 2 or 3 years after the strike labour
elected the mayor - S.J. Farman. Three of the men in jail were elected
to the legislature.
- 588 There was no N.D.P. then - there were different labour parties -
the Manitoba Labour Party; Independent Labour Party under which
Woodsworth and Russel ran for Federal House in '21.
The Labour parties were thought of as being the parties for political
action by the working class, like the Labour Party in Britain.
In Ontario, too, in 1919, 11 labour candidates were elected provincially,
and joined with farmers to form the 1st and only farmer-labour govern-
ment in Canada.
- 609 In 1921 Woodsworth elected Federally from Winnipeg Centre. In '25
joined by Heaps of the Independent Labour party. Since the 2 out of
4 Federal seats in Winnipeg have been Labour and an equal number
provincially, 'til '69 when they got a majority.
- 620 Some of the strikers became communist. Winnipeg had communists on
city council. Penner's father was one- was a founding member in '21
and was in the General Strike. From '33 to '60 he was on City Council.
- 633 The main union then was the Trades and Labour Congress with president
Tom Moore and Secretary Treasurer Paddy Draper. This was united with
the A.F. of L. The leadership opposed the strike, mainly because of
the possibility of it creating a new Western Union - the O.B.U. -
Industrial and Canadian. Also, they were not militant men, and pre-
ferred to settle disputes with beer and conversation.

- 664 After the first preliminary hearing the men were locked up without bail. Winnipeg Defense Committee demanded bail be granted. Gov't. refused. A nationwide general strike was threatened for September 21 if bail was not set. Moore issued a statement repudiating the ultimatum, but all over the country trade union men said they would honour it. On September 11 the men were released on bail. The rest of the year they went across Canada to get support and money for the strikers, and were well received.
- 695 The strike had no effect on uniting the labour unions in Canada. There was only one main union - The Trades and Labour Congress. They wanted to expand the movement along Industrial lines - these were the only men not included in unions. They had to wait 20 years.
- 708 The United Mine Workers of District 18 (Alberta & parts of B.C.) went on strike in December 1919 and joined the O.B.U., breaking away from the U.N.W. International. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, went to mine owners with officials from the U.N.W. in the states and signed an agreement giving wage increases to members of the U.N.W. So the O.B.U. was smashed.
- 737 The strike was a defeat in that the O.B.U. didn't get off the ground, and collective bargaining wasn't achieved. It was a political victory. The workers organized. In '21 Meighen was utterly defeated - lost his own seat, and went from 150 to 50 seats.
- 757 Winnipeg City Council was 5 labour to 8 anti-labour at the time of the strike. The mayor pushed through new voting regulations - a system of transferable votes that kept the majority from going to labour in the December 1919 elections. Labour still gained seats. Also introduced a property vote, and used this in the provincial election in Winnipeg. They "did all they could to defeat labour".
- 806 There are no monuments, no museums in Winnipeg to the General Strike. In '69 (its 50th anniversary) the United Steel Workers wanted to put up a plaque on City Hall, but it caused a fuss and was not allowed. But in the U. of Manitoba, professors are collecting material on the strike. There are archives in Ottawa and Vancouver. In Vancouver there was a general strike in support of the Winnipeg strike. It was not as large, but tied up a lot of things for about a month.
- 836 In 1919 a pamphlet was put out by the Vancouver Labour Council for 5¢, by Lenin. A forward was written to it. Four such pamphlets were put out.
- 864 The Russian Revolution influenced the strike. Conditions that gave rise to it were disillusionment after the war which had been bloody and corrupt. Discontent.
- 892 The Revolution was regarded as a break with the old system. Regarded as a workers' Gov't., it had lots of sympathy from the people. 14 nations (including Canada) sent expeditionary forces to crush the Bolsheviks. This was opposed in Canada. Bitterness increased against the Gov't. seen as anti-labour. The Gov't. on its part interpreted any support for the revolution as Bolshevism. Cites eg. of Bolsheviks paranoia.

- 934 The Red Scare and Sacco and Vanzetti case in the U.S. were going on at the same time.
- 944 It was a general movement all over North America. In San Francisco the leader of the Street-Car Railwaymen's Union was arrested for plotting to blow up a parade of soldiers. Sentenced to the electric chair his sentence was commuted to life after much protest. Got out in '37.
- 963 Wilson wouldn't pardon him. A Governor of California, elected on a platform to release him, finally did. Pritchard and he met - Pritchard tells the story.
- 994 Pritchard used to address meetings in Vancouver. Even then he said "Canada is the economic backyard of the U.S." "Only fools make revolutions - wisemen conform to them". U.S. has a hold on Canada who would try to overthrow Canada with the economic and military might of the U.S. over the border.

Talks of Nixon & the Watergate "capers"
of the C.I.A. & its activities

- 100 Quotes from Pritchard's '20 address.
- 110 He had just a few notes and the numbered exhibits in order that he wanted to use, when he made that 2-day speech. He was constantly interrupted by the Crown Council and Judge.
- 138 A.J. Andrews made money out of the strike. He was the one behind the Citizen's Committee of 1,000. After Pritchard was sentenced he came to him and said he'd do his best to get him out. Offered to take him into his law firm. Pritchard didn't see him again 'til '32. Tells about that. Tells people to keep their sense of humour.
- 196 Gives more good advice to the young. Dilates upon the word "conspiracy".
- 211 Relates story of when he, Armstrong, Ivens and Queen were on the jail farm, and discussing amongst themselves. Their guard didn't believe they could conspire together as they couldn't agree on anything amongst themselves.
- 245 Describes the differences between them. Ivens came from the Methodist Church. He was an idealist, but had no large view of history. Queen was a Social Democrat.
- 271 The Socialist party dissipated after the strike, and so did the Social Democratic party. People went one way or the other on the Russian Revolution. Pritchard resents Dictatorship. Russia has become more and more State Capitalism. Dilates on Socialism - its impossible 'til a majority understand it and want it. He doesn't see Socialism around the corner. Talks of improved work conditions, contrasts it with old conditions. Rise in standard of living due to automation. Sees a future when all will be automated. Thinks price system must go. Talks of waste produced by this system where profit is thought of instead of human need.